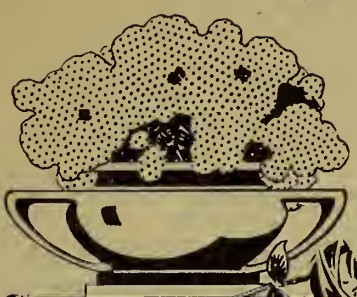
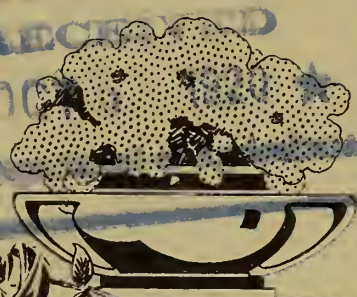


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# The Main Line Floral Guide

*Published by Edward A. Stroud Strafford, Pa.*

VOL. II

MARCH, 1915

No. 2

## SWEET PEAS

As far as we can learn the Sweet Pea is a native of Sicily, and we read that in 1699 Franciscus Cupani, an Italian monk, sent seeds to England, and so was begun the culture of Sweet Peas.

Although there were several distinct colors in cultivation, no great advancement was made until the late Henry Eckford, of Wem, Shropshire, England, in 1870 started his great life work on Sweet Peas. Since then the development of this lovely and fragrant flower has been one of the floral wonders of the age.

The late Thomas Laxton, of Bedford, England, also worked on the improvement of the Sweet Pea, starting in 1877. His Invincible Carmine was certified in 1883, being the first recorded result of cross-fertilization, and since then many florists have assisted in carrying on the improvement of the Sweet Pea, America being to the front as usual, many charming and refined varieties being distributed by leading seedsmen, and quite three-fourths of the Sweet Pea seed used each year all over the world is grown in this country.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

The Aquarium Show of 1901 will long be remembered, as it was there that Silas Cole, of Althorp Gardens, Northampton, first exhibited his glorious "Countess Spencer" which was three years later introduced by the late Mr. Robert Sydenham, of Birmingham. The "Countess Spencer" was such an improvement in size and of a form so distinctly new, the immense standard and wings being beautifully frilled and waved, that it created a perfect sensation at the Show, but since the advent of its introduction in 1904, the new waved or orchid-flowered varieties have been added to considerably, these being either sports from the popular Countess Spencer, or the result of careful hybridist.

The merest novice in gardening realizes that the Sweet Pea is the most popular annual now cultivated and this is not to be wondered at when we consider all its qualities: first, there is the primary question of cost, when for a few cents we can have a row right around our garden or clumps among our shrubs—and what other flower will give us such glorious results so cheaply? Then, as to cultivation. The Sweet Pea will succeed in practically any good garden soil, though extra cultivation will well repay the grower. And, again, what flower gives us such a multitude of exquisite colors and shades of colors combined with such delicate and thrilling fragrance as our "Queen of All Annuals"—the regal Sweet Pea? And yet another great quality in its favor is that the more flowers you cut from the vines, the

longer and more continuously will the plants continue to bloom.

### Soil and Preparation.

Any ordinary garden soil will suit Sweet Peas, provided the following points are observed:

First. The ground should be drained or the soil be of such a nature that in a season of excessive rains the water will not lie and so cause the roots to rot or start mildew among the plants.

Second. The seeds should be planted in such a position that no excessive shade shall interfere with the sturdy growth of the vines, as too much shade encourages a spindly and weak vine, with few, if any, flowers. You should choose, therefore, a spot in your garden right in the open, where your plants may have all the available light and air, though a little shade from the scorching mid-day suns of June and July will be found most beneficial.

Soils cultivated and prepared as for your vegetable plot will give fair results, but for this, the Queen of all our annual plants, a little extra care and selection of soil will be well repaid by the additional size of flower, longer stems, better color, and prolonged period of blooming.

Whatever may be the composition of your soil, a start should be made in the fall of the year by trenching it to a depth of from two to three feet. Should the subsoil be poor, it would be absurd



to bring it to the surface, but it should be broken up, turned over, and mixed with any old garden refuse or stable litter. Thoroughly mix with the second spit a liberal quantity of half decayed stable or cow manure—the latter for preference if the soil is light—adding a good dressing of bone meal as the work proceeds. The top spit should be filled in as rough as possible (at the same time mixing with the soil thoroughly rotted manure) and left so all winter, that the frost, snow and rain may have a better chance of exerting their mellowing influences upon the soil. Should the under spits be very light, I would recommend that it should be taken out of the trench and replaced with soil of heavier substance.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground in early spring and the soil is in a nice dry condition, the rows should have a fairly heavy coating of superphosphate of lime (acid phosphate), which can be forked or raked into the soil and all made ready for planting. Care should be taken that the soil is not too loose, as in this condition it would be apt to dry up quickly during the summer; and therefore, if it is loose and open, get it consolidated by forking and treading, but do not attempt to work the trench until it is quite dry.

Where it has been found impossible to trench the ground in the fall, this operation should be commenced as early as possible in the spring, but in this case only old, well-decomposed manure should be utilized, using bone meal and

superphosphate of lime (acid phosphate) as recommended above.

## Sowing and Planting.

To those who want the very best results we say plant your Sweet Pea seeds in pots. This should be done in January or February, according to location, using pots of three and one-half inches diameter. A suitable compost for this consists of turfy loam, leaf mold, and a little sand, all thoroughly mixed. A little of the roughest of the turf should be placed on top of the crocks to insure perfect drainage, afterwards filling the pot to within an inch and a half of the top. Then put in an inch layer of sharp sand into which the seed should be sunk half an inch when planting, the use of the sand being to prevent the seed rotting ere germinating, as many seeds so often do when planted in heavier soil. Four seeds will be quite sufficient for each pot, making all firm and labeling each variety as it is sown. The pots should be then placed in a frame or cool green-house as near the light as possible, so that the growth will be kept sturdy and dwarf. When the young vines are two or three inches tall, insert a few twigs in the pots to keep them in an upright position.

After the first thorough soaking to settle soil and seeds, great care should be taken not to overdo the subsequent waterings, as in the event of sharp frosts, should the Peas be in an unheated structure, there is always the danger of the young plants getting frosted.

When the young plants are well through the soil, air should be given on all favorable occasions, and if the plants have been started in heat they should be now removed to a cold frame. As spring advances the sashes should be entirely removed during the brightest part of the day, keeping them off night and day as "planting out time" approaches. According to locality and weather conditions prevailing at the time, the young plants should be put out from early March to early May.

When planting in rows each potful should be planted about eighteen inches apart in the row. Place the entire ball of soil with plants and twigs—taking care to keep all intact with the exception of loosening the mass of roots at the base—in the hole previously prepared for its reception. If the plants are well watered the day before plantings, the ball of soil will be more likely to remain entire when knocked out of the pot. Should the weather be very dry at the time of planting, it may be found advisable to give the newly transplanted vines a thorough watering, and this will likewise help to settle the soil about the roots.

### Sowing Out of Doors.

Those who have not the conveniences—or, perchance, think it too much trouble—for the pot method of Sweet Pea culture should plant the seeds as early in the spring as soil and weather conditions will allow. Whether the ground has been prepared as advised in previous

chapter or simply dug over one spit deep, the procedure is the same.

### Sticking and Trellishing.

A great diversity of opinion prevails over the question of the most suitable material for staking Sweet Pea vines. My own opinion on the matter is strongly in favor of good twiggy boughs cut in the late winter or early spring, that they may be on the green side and so tough enough to last the season. If boughs are used, they ought to be inserted at least one foot in the soil with the tops reclining, if anything, a little outwards; i. e., the tops of the boughs should not meet, as it is at this part that so much space is wanted when the Peas are in full growth, therefore by inclining your sticks outwards it leaves room for all top growth and tends to keep your vines in an upright position. Should your sticks not be twiggy at the bottom, it will be found desirable to insert a few short boughs between the taller sticks wherever necessary.

Now although we might all wish to stake our Sweet Peas with boughs, in the majority of cases this is an impossibility through our inability to procure them; therefore, the question of the next best substitute arises, and this is to be found in wire netting of four or six-inch mesh. Netting four to six feet wide will be found sufficient in this locality. Stakes to support the wire netting will have to be used, driving them twelve or eighteen inches into the ground.



Another method is the use of soft, light jute twine. In this case stout stakes are used, driving one into the ground every five feet down the rows on either side of the Peas, then running the twine from stake to stake, commencing a few inches from the ground with six inches between each length. This will be found a most economical method of staking your Peas, though not so satisfactory as boughs or wire netting.

### Cultivating, Manuring and Watering.

The liberal use of the hoe between the rows and plants will be found of great service in conserving moisture and, of course, at the same time keeping down the weeds. Should weather set in very dry and hot, a liberal mulching of manure or grass should be given, extending quite twelve inches on either side of the plants, and a thorough watering two or three times a week will keep your seedlings on the move. No liquid manure should be applied, however, until the first blossoms appear, and then only sparingly—or rather in a weak state—at first, alternating the waterings with clear water. As the plants come into full flower the manure may be made stronger.

Now as to the kind of manure to apply. We know that growers of experience have their own manures and mixtures, but the following may all be relied upon. One of the least expensive, and one which at the same time almost serves a double purpose by both feeding the plant and acting as an insecticide, is soot. Place about a peck

of soot in a bag and let it dissolve for a few hours in an old tub or barrel filled with water. Guano may be used in the proportion of one pound to twenty gallons of water; or sulphate of potash, one ounce to one gallon of water. Farmyard liquid manure, used about the color of weak tea, is also of service, and nitrate of soda might be used occasionally at the rate of, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce to a gallon of water. When using liquid manure, it is well to let it follow a thorough soaking with clear water, that the fertilizing material may penetrate to the lowest roots, and if possible all watering should be done after the sun has gone down, as this will to a great extent save the cracking of the soil and allow the plants to get full benefit of the moisture. Spraying the vines over-head in the cool of the evening will be found to benefit the plants during a hot, dry spell.

### About Germination.

White seeded varieties are a cause of much annoyance at times, as they are apt to rot in the ground should the weather be wet and cold after planting. We, therefore, advise sowing these rather thicker than the dark seeded varieties, and not so deeply; or to hurry germination, and so avoid the risk of them rotting in the soil, the seed should be soaked in warm water for twelve hours previous to planting, or, if starting them in pots, use an inch layer of sand, as previously advised, this being the method I always use when planting scarce and new varieties, and with most satisfactory results.

### Insect Pests and Blight.

The Cut Worm.—This pest is in some seasons most destructive to the vines in early stages of growth, and various methods of combating its ravages have from time to time been advocated, such as hand-picking, sowing lettuce beside the rows of Peas, etc. However, a dusting of tobacco powder or soot will be found as effectual a deterrent to the mischief caused by these worms as anything you can try.

Red Spider and Green Aphis or "Pea Louse."—These small insects are apt to attack the vines during hot and dry periods, and war must be waged against them as soon as they appear or they will multiply so quickly as to soon destroy all growth. We recommend spraying with whale-oil soap or a weak solution of kerosene emulsion, applying it every third day until the vines are quite free of them. Vines that are kept growing steadily and that receive a spraying of clear water occasionally in the evening are less liable to be attacked by these pests.

### Sweet Peas for Table and Other Decorations.

Few flowers lend themselves so readily to the decorator's art as does the fragrant Sweet Pea. They require no wiring or stiffening of the stem—once they are cut, they are ready for the deft fingers to create charming effects for any purpose.

In arranging the flowers let all be as light and airy looking as possible; never jam the sprays closely together; strive to let every flower be seen. Allow a few flowers to stand well above the others, which tends to give all a natural appearance. A few sprays of colored lycopodium allowed to trail over the sides of the receptacles and arranged on the table, or sprays of asparagus, smilax or other light greenery, all help the general effect, while light grasses and a little of their own foilage inserted among the flowers will lend grace and elegance to the arrangement—if not overdone.

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*Notes taken from the book "Sweet Peas Up-to-date," published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., by whose permission we copy.*

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## SWEET PEAS

*We wish every one to have*  
*the success with SWEET PEAS*  
*that they hope for*

Good seed and good planting go hand in hand to bring this result. We are not seedsmen and do not carry a stock, but we know how to obtain the *finest Sweet Pea Seed that grows* and also *how to plant them*.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW

Let us supply the seeds and sow them for you.



## Hints for the Garden and Conservatory During March

BY JOSEPH RUSSELL.

If you wish to have a successful garden this summer you must get busy right now. First make definite plans for planting; laying out beds and borders on paper, making a planting table of the different varieties of plants you wish to use, with reference to height, color and time of blooming. Consult the catalogues and make a list of the novelties you may wish to try this year. Send in your order early so that you may have the plants and seeds on hand when spring opens.

You probably have made notes of your failures and successes last season. Those plants which gave most pleasure last year, resolve to grow a little better this year.

In order to do so you must make an early start. Prepare some flats or shallow boxes about two inches deep. Provide for drainage by boring several holes in the bottom. Cover these holes with pieces of broken crocks, and over these put about half an inch of sifted ashes, then fill level full with finely sifted soil, composed of fibrous loam, one part, fresh leaf mold, one part, and enough sand to make friable; press down firmly with a board, water thoroughly and let stand for an hour. Then sow seed and cover with same material and press down again and place in a temperature of 60 or 65 degrees. Place a light of

glass over box and keep shaded from strong sunlight until seeds germinate. Then gradually give more light until they are in full sunshine.

When the plants have made two sets of leaves, transplant into similar boxes or flats and keep shaded for a few days until they start to grow again, when they should be placed in full sunshine near the glass.

If possible the boxes should now be placed in a cooler temperature, about 50 to 55 degrees at night, and about April could be removed to a cold frame outdoors, where they can be protected by glass and mats at night, giving plenty of air during the day when the sun is shining. As the weather gets warmer more air may be given until about May 1st the sash may be left slightly open all night, and usually about May 10th, sash may be removed altogether. About the 15th you can safely take plants from boxes and plant in permanent place in border.

A few of the most satisfactory annuals to grow are Clarkia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Annual Larkspur, Dianthus or Pinks, Double Cornflowers, Miniature Sunflowers, Stocks, Scabiosa, Hunnemannia, Annual Lupines, Snapdragon, Zinnias, Nasturtiums, Marigolds, Tagetes, Sweet Alyssum, Silene, etc.

Every one who owns a garden, no matter how small, would like to grow good sweet peas. For full cultural directions, etc., consult our article entitled "Sweet Peas," on first page of this GUIDE.

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Now is the time to prune all fruit and shade trees, grapevines and fall flowering shrubs. Examine the trees for San Jose scale and spray before growth starts in spring.

House and conservatory plants should have occasional applications of plant food now, as spring growth is starting and in consequence they will be able to assimilate it. Any plants which have outgrown their pots should be repotted now.

If you wish to increase your stock of Dahlias, put a few roots in a box of light soil in a temperature of 60 degrees and keep moist, and you will soon have a nice crop of young shoots which can be taken off when they are three inches high and put in a shallow box of sharp sand. These will root in about two weeks when they can be potted up. Dahlias are better not planted out in the garden until after June 1st. They should be planted in rather poor soil, but should be kept well cultivated and not allowed to suffer for water. When flower buds show they should receive weekly applications of manure water.



### Seasonable Flowers for the Month of March

BY EDWARD A. STROUD.

During this month we usually get more sunshine, which repays us with particularly fine greenhouse flowers. Especially is this true of Carnations which are at their height at this time.

Spring Flowers, such as Daffodils, Tulips, Marguerites, both white and yellow; Mignonette, White Lilacs and Pussy Willows, are blooming now. With these flowers, floral spring effects are possible long before spring.

Preference should be given during this month to Carnations, Snapdragon, and Roses. Yellow Roses have been very popular of late years, and the new varieties introduced afford many ideas in decorations.

Among the novelties this month is the Schizanthus, which is not often seen in florists' shops, but which arranges well as a cut flower and may also be used as a potted plant. Cinerarias, Genistas and Primulas are among the potted plants which have made their appearance this month. A novelty in the Primula family is Primula Malacoides.

## Cut Flower Special for March

*Daffodils, own growing and strictly  
fresh, 40 cents a dozen;  
3 dozen \$1.00*

### BLOOMING PLANTS FOR THIS MONTH

	Each
Wall Flowers in mahogany shades . . .	50 and 75 cts.
Cinerarias in lavender blue and purple . .	35 and 50 cts.
Hardy Azalea Hynodigiri, can be planted outside .	\$2.00



## Plants Suitable for House Decoration

### PANDANUS—ASPIDISTRA—DRACAENA

BY JOSEPH RUSSELL.

*Pandanus Veitchi* is recognized as one of the best house plants. It will stand the high temperature and dry atmosphere of the living room better than most plants. Its only requisite is plenty of light and freedom from cold drafts of air. In winter it requires very little water, and should be kept on the dry side, care being taken to allow no water to lodge in the axils of the leaves.

In summer the plants require an abundance of water and will do well in full sunlight or partial shade. In form the plants are most graceful, having long narrow recurved leaves of a brilliant green in center with a narrow margin on each side of pure white.

They can be used either as a specimen plant or in combination with other plants in window or porch boxes, or as a central plant in vases, for which it has no superior.

*Aspidistra*—This is everybody's plant. It will grow and flourish under almost all conditions. It will stand a temperature just above freezing or will do well at 70 degrees. It should have abundance of water in summer, but does not require much in winter. The plant makes no stem; each individual leaf springing directly from the root.

There are two varieties in common use, one a rich dark green, the other dark green with an irregular white variegation. The growth is rather slow, so they can be kept a long time in the same pot, but when the plant gets too large for the pot it can either be shifted to a larger one or the plant can be torn apart at the root and made into two or more plants.

The *Dracaena* is a graceful plant of various forms and colorings. It is not so well suited for house cultivation as the two preceding. *Dracaena Indivisa* is probably the best known variety. It has long, narrow, graceful foliage of a bright green color. It is used extensively as a center plant in vases and porch boxes.

*Dracaena Terminalis* has rich crimson foliage marked with pink and white. This variety is very popular for use in window boxes and in baskets of plants for holiday trade.

*Dracaena Fragrans* is the best of all varieties for house culture. It has a tall straight stem from which the broad dark green leaves droop gracefully.

*Dracaena Massangeana* is a variegated form of *Fragrans*. It has green foliage with a broad golden-yellow band through the center of each leaf.

All *Dracaenas* should be kept in a partial shade. When exposed to full sunlight the tips of the leaves will often burn. They should be kept on the dry side during the winter, but require quite a lot of water in summer.

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## Plant Diseases and Enemies

It seems that everything that grows must have disease and enemies, and it is because of healthful environment or resistant qualities that Nature's law of the survival of the fittest is exemplified and that there is a succession of plant life.

The first requisite toward growing healthy plants is the careful selection of the plants from which we take the seeds or cuttings. Plants must have a healthy start to produce best results. Robust, healthy growing plants are less likely to attacks of insects and fungus diseases than weak, sickly ones.

There are two sorts of plant diseases: fungus and bacterial. Fungus disease is a form of vegetable life which lives upon the tissues of the higher plants. The seeds or spores of this parasite may lay dormant in the plant tissues awaiting a favorable environment for germination and development. This environment is usually a damp, warm day, followed by a chilly night. Spraying with a fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture or dusting with flowers of sulphur, will kill the spores and prevent their development, but after the spores have developed remedial measures are seldom efficacious in saving the life of the plant. Whenever practicable, fungus resisting plants should be selected for growing, and during cloudy weather the foliage should be wet as little as possible, and at all times plants should be syringed early enough in the day to allow the foliage to dry

before sundown. The most common fungus diseases are Mildew, Black-spot, Rust and Anthracnose.

Bacterial diseases are caused by germs within the plant. Therefore, purely bacterial diseases cannot be remedied by spraying. The best we can do is to grow a rotation of crops and make careful selection of seed. This disease is sometimes very destructive to vegetable garden plant life and is most prevalent where plants of the same general nature have been grown successively on the same ground. Melons, squashes, cucumbers, eggplants, tomatoes, cabbage and corn are most liable to attacks of this disease; while of trees, chestnut, pear, and maple seem to suffer most. The bacterial diseases are commonly known as wilt and blight.

There are many sorts of destructive insects, some of which eat the leaves and others suck the juices from the plants. The potato beetle, cutworm, and various caterpillars are among the eating insects; while the different scale insects, green, white and black Aphids, Mealy-bug, Red Spider, etc., are among the sucking insects. Variable weather conditions which retard the growth of plants, unless artificially controlled to some extent by cultivation and irrigation, induce these attacks of insects. Almost all chewing insects can be destroyed by Arsenical poisoning; Arsenate of Lead is probably the best to use, as it is less likely to burn the foliage of the plants than other forms of Arsenic, and has the advantage of sticking longer to the foliage.

Sucking insects can only be killed by fumigation or by oily or corrosive sprays or very fine powder. The fumes of different products of tobacco and Cyanide of Potassium—which is very poisonous and must be used with great caution—kill by suffocation. The same result is obtained by hitting the insects directly with the oily and corrosive sprays or by dusting with the fine insect powders, as these insects breathe through the pores of the body. The corrosive sprays will also kill the eggs, while fumigation and dusting will not. Therefore, when Aphids, etc., are present in any great numbers it is advisable to fumigate at least twice with an interval of two or three days between.

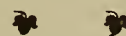
Scale is the hardest of all sucking insects to destroy, and when present on deciduous plants must be destroyed during the dormant season, when the insecticide used can be applied very strongly without danger of hurting the plants. On Evergreen plants the only remedy is to wash off by hand and spray at intervals with an oily spray as a preventive.

Spraying outfits and the necessary insecticides are now considered by the successful gardener to be as essential to success as are good seeds, good manure, or the necessary tools to work the soil.

It is a waste of time and soil to attempt to grow apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, etc., and then allow the Coddling Moth, Curculio, Anthracnose, Back-Rot, Scab, etc., to destroy your crop. Nor can you grow potatoes, cab-

bage, squash, melons, or eggplants successfully without having the proper apparatus for combating their fungus diseases and insect enemies.

Although you may think it is unnecessary to spray until you see the insects present on the plants, you will find that many of them are so minute in their early stages of growth as to be scarcely discernible and that when fully developed they are very hard to kill. You will also find it easier and more economical to spray the plants every week or ten days during the period when you may suspect that the insects are present, then your plants will not suffer from their attacks and you will not require to use the insecticides so strong. This rule applies even more to fungus diseases as very often, when the disease is visible it cannot be killed until the plant has succumbed to its ravages. Prevention in this case is often the only alternative.



## Cultural Directions for Hardy MUMS

There are three points to remember in selecting varieties: Hardiness, by which I mean, will the plant ordinarily survive the Winters? earliness of bloom, so that most of the flowers may develop before approaching frost; and utility, that is, does it produce bloom for cut flowers or for effect in a planting scheme?

There is much questioning as to whether or not many varieties are hardy,



but from our experience we find that most of them have survived very severe Winters, but sometimes they are Winter-killed under apparently less trying conditions. Some varieties do not make what florists call a "stool" or young growth around the base of the plant during the growing season, and where this is absent the plant has small chance to live, but once this is established, the plants will live indefinitely.

Earliness of bloom is perhaps the most important, for where the plants do not survive they may be replaced by young stock in the Spring and produce even better flowers for cutting than from older plants. It is essential to have them bloom before the heavy frosts or they are useless for show in the garden. The open flowers may be destroyed by an early frost, but the buds will feel no effect of it and will open later if the frost is followed by a period of milder weather.

The later flowering varieties may be lifted before September 15th, potted in suitable sized pots, shaded for a few days, and can then be used for conservatory or sunny window decoration. These produce more perfect flowers, but if the work is not carefully done much foliage will be lost. But this method is well worth the effort, as it prolongs the period of bloom.

We advise Spring planting of small plants during April and May, as we have found that they are more easily controlled and give abundance of fine flowers in October and November.

### Pinching.

To successfully grow Hardy Chrysanthemums a few easily performed operations are necessary. First, if you are planting young stock, pinch off the young shoot, after plants are established in place where planted, at a point where the growth is still soft or usually 2 to 4 inches above the soil. This will encourage new shoots to grow at the axils of the remaining leaves. When these are of sufficient length they should be pinched in the same manner as before. This operation should be continued until about August 1st, and the result will be a bushy plant, symmetrically formed. Where the plants are allowed to remain in the garden throughout the Winter they start a growth quite early, and pinching must be followed the same as in the young plants or they will grow tall and without proper form.

The plants thrive well in a good garden soil, but are benefited by having well-rotted manure worked into the soil before planting, and later applications of manure water when the buds begin to show color.

### Protection.

For protection through Winter, manure, if used at all, should be placed about the plant, but care must be exercised not to allow it to cover the growth around the base of the plant. A light covering of salt hay has been found to be very beneficial. It is not the extreme cold alone that is harmful, but rather the freezing and thawing, which disturbs the



root action, and often lifts the plant above the surface of the soil. The use of salt hay prevents this condition.

### Insect Pests.

The plants must be kept free of Black Aphis, which suck the life-giving sap from the young growth. This is done by dusting with Tobacco dust or spraying with Tobacco water.

The culture of the Hardy Chrysanthemum is of such easy accomplishment and the quantities of bloom are so plentiful in a season when others are becoming scarce that it seems needless to urge their more liberal use in the flower garden.

## Conservatory Plants

Beauty is found not only in the Blooms of some Plants but the Foliage of many others attracts attention.

THIS MONTH WE SPECIALIZE

*Pandanus—Dracena—Aspidistra*

Sizes range from 4 in. pots to 14 in. tubs.

Prices range from 75 cents to \$10.00 each.

## Lemon Oil Insecticide

PLEASANT TO USE

Its regular use will assure you of keeping your House and Conservatory Plants in a healthful condition and will prevent the ravages of insects.

*Give It a Systematic Trial*

½ Pint 25 cts.; Pint 40 cts.; Quart 75 cts.;  
½ Gallon \$1.25; Gallon \$2.00

Most effective when applied to every part of plant by means of

## Compressed Air Hand Sprayer

GIVING CONTINUOUS SPRAY

Just the thing for use in the house by ladies

Tin, \$1.00 Brass \$2.00

## GRASS SEED

*“Overbrook  
Evergreen Special”*

A carefully prepared formula of re-cleaned seeds of 11 varieties; each for a special purpose and combining to make a lawn of unsurpassed beauty.

Quart . . . . . \$0.25  
½ Peck . . . . . .75  
Peck . . . . . 1.50  
Bushel . . . . . 5.00

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# Stroud's "Select" Collection of Hardy Chrysanthemums

Awarded SILVER MEDALS in 1912, 1913 and 1914 by the  
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

## "The Queen of Autumn Flowers"

15 Cents Each; \$1.25 per Dozen; \$7.00 per 100 Postage Prepaid

### CLASSED AS TO COLOR AND ORDER OF BLOOMING

#### YELLOW

- Overbrook—Our introduction. Early yellow; perfect pompon.  
Mersthan Tints—Yellow pompon, following closely after Overbrook.  
Globe D'Or—Clear yellow, large flowers.  
Tennyson—Bright golden yellow for cutting.  
Baby—Miniature, golden yellow. In bloom about November 1-10.  
\*Quinola—Large, golden yellow flowers. Fine for cutting November 15.  
\*Golden Climax—Large golden flowers, November 10 to 20.  
\*Golden West—Small flowers, yellow; compact plant for pot culture. Late midseason.

#### PINK

- Lillian Doty—Shell-pink flowers produced in abundance. Early.  
Fairy Queen—Fine formed flowers of clear pink. Midseason.  
Rosinante—Blush rose, compact growth. Fine for pot plants.  
St. Illoria—Large flowers. Silver pink.  
Little Pet—Lavender pink, large flowered. Late.  
\*King Philip—Rich rosy pink.  
\*Western Beauty—Deep rose pink, blooming November 10 to 25.

#### WHITE

- James Boone—Pure white. Flowers small.  
Baby Margaret—Miniature white, petals quilled.  
Myer's Perfection—Large flowers, pure white.  
Maid of Kent—Small flowers. Pure white.

- \*Diana—Fine white for cutting. Late.  
\*Helen Newberry—Medium-sized flowers of pure white. Very late.

#### BRONZE-YELLOW

- Veuve Cliquot—Dwarf plant, covered with flowers. Very early.  
Allentown—Bronze yellow with medium sized flowers. Good for cutting.  
Fred J.—Bronze opening to yellow. Midseason.  
Barney—Heavy clusters, anemone center, yellow tinged brown.  
Ermine—Large flowers, beautiful foliage, orange tinged bronze.  
Iva—Small flowers in abundance, deep bronze. Midseason.  
Miss Julia—Golden bronze, medium-sized flowers. Plant bushy. Midseason.  
Windlass—Large orange yellow for cutting. Late midseason.  
Rev. W. H. Hoffman—Large bronze tipped yellow.  
Henrietta—Bronze, petals marked yellow.  
\*Golden Harvest—Deep yellow tinged bronze, medium-sized button type. November 10.  
\*Souvenir D'Or—Golden bronze for cutting for Thanksgiving.

#### RED AND RED BRONZE

- Aaron—Single bronzy red, yellow center.  
Fred Peele—Orange red.  
Brown Bessie—Miniature; mahogany color.  
Boston—Semi-double, beautiful bronze.  
Lilia—Large terra cotta on long stems. Midseason.  
Julia Lagravere—Crimson-maroon. Late.  
Mrs. Porter—Large red bronze.

\*Not recommended for outdoor culture north of Washington

# Artistic Collection of Single Chrysanthemums

FOR GREENHOUSE CULTURE IN THE NORTH  
FOR OUTDOOR CULTURE SOUTH OF WASHINGTON

No other type of Chrysanthemum can compare to  
these for artistic effect in arrangement  
as cut flowers or pot plants.

**CEDDIE MASON**—Crimson-scarlet, yellow center; a free bloomer and very showy.

**GOLDEN MENSA**—Large golden flowers, splendid for cutting.

**MENSA**—Similar to above, except that it is pure white.

**MRS. WM. BUCKINGHAM**—An exquisite pink, large flowers, and a good keeper.

**POLLY DUNCAN**—Large flowering yellow, magnificent form.

The above collection, 75c. \$1.50 per dozen. \$8.00 per 100.

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**COBRIZZO**—A reddish bronze, with yellow center.

**COMO**—A large white, slightly tinged with pink.

**GARZA**—An old favorite, white with an anemone center.

**HIAWATHA**—A golden bronze, flowers arranged in loose sprays. \$1.50 per doz.

**MARY COLLADAY**—Lavender pink, quilled petals with anemone center.

**MIKADO**—Golden yellow, flowers arranged in close clusters.

**PRINCESS**—Large pure white, with perfect anemone center. \$1.50 per doz.

**WILL O' THE WISP**—Large white with narrow petals, very unusual. \$1.50 per doz.

**RUSSELL**—Rich pink, with perfect anemone center, one row of petals, very striking. \$1.50 per doz.

Prices, except where noted, 15c each. \$1.25 per doz. \$7.00 per 100.

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Phone Wayne 244D

**STRAFFORD FLOWER FARM**

Lancaster Pike, West of Sugartown Road, Strafford, Penna.



# FLOWER SERVICE

SEMI-WEEKLY—WEEKLY

*Freshest Cut Flowers Delivered Direct  
from Our Greenhouses*

WE make the selection of seasonable flowers varying the varieties each week. You get the greatest quantity and a large range of variety by the arrangement without the worry of ordering each time and flowers are *always* in the home.

—————SOME OF THE VARIETIES ARE—————  
*Carnations, Roses, Daffodils, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Easter Lilies, Calla Lilies, Tulips, Marguerites, Snapdragon and Novelties grown for this trade.*

## SATISFIED CUSTOMERS SAY:

I want to write to tell you how much I enjoy the flowers received weekly from the Strafford Flower Farm. They always keep well and give us great pleasure. We find it a most satisfactory arrangement.

Yours truly,

We think this weekly flower service which you have inaugurated is a great convenience to your patrons and have no doubt it will prove advantageous to your trade.

Very truly,

The flowers have been very satisfactory.

Yours truly,

For fifteen years the Overbrook Gardens and the Strafford Flower Farm have supplied us weekly with flowers. The service has been most satisfactory both in promptness of delivery and in the freshness of the flowers, the beauty of which has been the admiration of our friends and it gives me pleasure to testify to the just dealing and unfailing courtesy in all these years.

Very truly yours,

I was much pleased with the flowers received on Wednesday. Do not send any more white carnations as I prefer the colored ones and these last are particularly lovely.

Yours truly,

**\$1.00 and upwards for each delivery**

**The \$1.50 and \$2.00 Boxes have been very popular**

Phone Wayne 244D

**STRAFFORD FLOWER FARM**

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